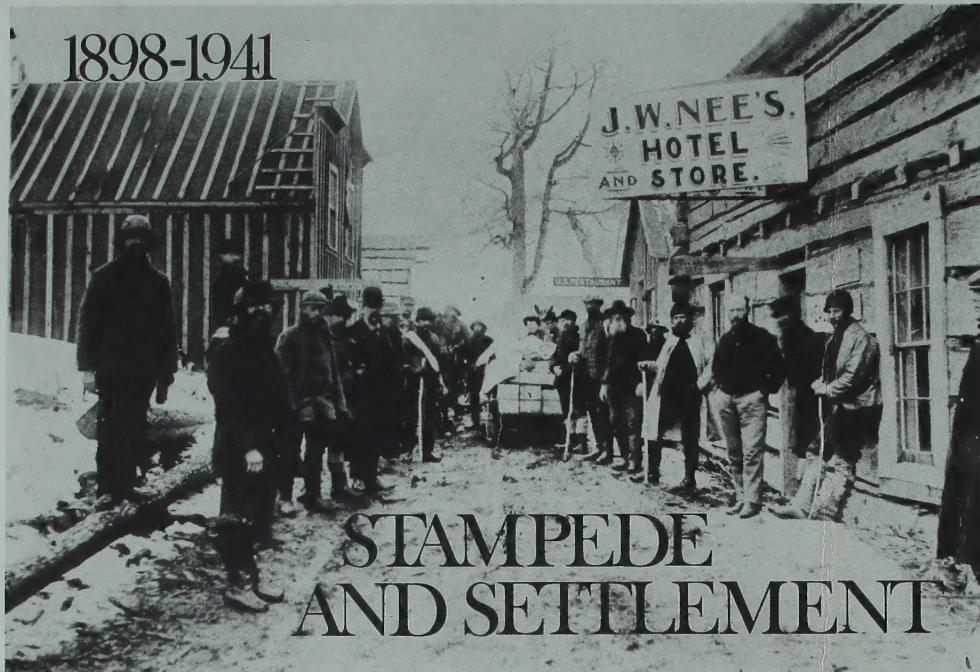


1898-1941



Courtesy of Alaska State Historical Library

STAMPEDE AND SETTLEMENT

Dyea in 1898

Klondike Gold Rush

If you question a Wrangell greybeard about the gold rush he is likely to ask you "which one?"

—Bob DeArmond
1950, Juneau

Southeast Alaska has had its share of gold rushes:

Sitka Sound-1868
Windham Bay-1870
The Cassiar-1874
The Gaspé-1880

By 1896 America was in a major economic depression. Politicians were trying to trump up a war to salvage the economy, any war; war with Britain over the Venezuelan border seemed most probable at the time. Then the unexpected happened. "Siwash" George Carmack and his two Tagish partners discovered gold near the Klondike River in the Yukon Territory. Another prospector named Bob Henderson had turned up good color in the area and recommended the neighboring streams to Carmack. Henderson also added that he didn't want Carmack's Athabaskan partners—"damn Siwashees"—in on any claims. This racist oversight cost Henderson dearly. After discovering gold and staking claims, Carmack told his friends and a lot of strangers, but he never told Henderson. This all happened in the fall of 1896. After break-up in 1897, the lucky prospectors who had been in the North and staked good claims returned to Seattle aboard the S.S. "Portland" with over a ton of gold. Gold provided a much more popular alternative to the depression than war; while Teddy Roosevelt and William Randolph Hearst planned their "splendid little war" in Cuba, the American people were crowding into rickety vessels and heading north to the New Diggins. It was two years after the original strike that the Stampeder arrived in Dawson.

1896 Carmack found gold near the Klondike River.

Local prospectors staked their claims.

Winter Freeze-up.

1897 Break-up.

First prospectors headed out with their gold. News spread outside and 100,000 stampeded north.

Winter Freeze-up blocked the rivers.

Stampeder jammed Southeast Alaska waiting for Spring Break-up.

1898 Break-up

First Stampeder arrived in Dawson.

They found all the claims staked by the prospectors of 1896 and 1897.

They took jobs as dishwashers and faro dealers and looked for new prospects.

This was the gold rush where Jack London said \$200 million was spent to extract only \$20 million in gold. Just like any sporting event, the Klondike Gold Rush had its promoters; Seattle, Tacoma, San Francisco, Portland, Victoria, and Vancouver Chambers of Commerce spent hundreds of thousands of dollars trying to convince people that their city was the ideal port of departure. The Pacific Steam Whaling Company, the Canadian Railroads, and other independent transport companies distributed brochures advertising their way to the gold fields as the safest and quickest. Skagway, Dyea, Valdez, and Wrangell touted their cities as the most hospitable base camp at the foot of the best trails leading to the Klondike. These cities also damned each other's trails to the Klondike in an effort to bolster their own business.

The Bottom -Out

Reliable information was obtained this week that the White Pass Trail is impassable, and travel and traffic over it entirely abandoned. This caused no surprise to those acquainted with the route. It has never been and never can be utilized as a summer route. During the winter months it can be utilized, but the first appearance of warm weather lets the bottom out and renders the route a quagmire where men and horses struggle in a hopeless mass.

The people of Dyea do not feel disposed to rejoice, yet it is only natural to feel that this condition is a just retribution for the many flagrant and untruthful statements made concerning the Dyea route.

—*The Dyea Press*
1898, Dyea

These scathing articles were probably closer to the truth than the promotional material.

Skagway

The wagon and snow road over the Skagway trail is in splendid condition now and goods are being transported to Lake Bennett for 25 cents a hundred, and to Summit lake for 20 cents a hundred.

Dogs, horses, mules and goats are now used. Oxen are also driven single to a sleigh by turning a common horse collar upside down. They commonly carry 1200 pounds over the trail in this manner.

—*Pacific Coast Steamship Co.*
1898, Seattle

To the confused accountant from Poughkeepsie, here were some of the alternatives:

● The Chilkoot Pass offered the best opportunity to show off one's bravery and skill at boat-building. The Chilkoot was the most direct and consequently most travelled. The path started from the village of Dyea at the head of Lynn Canal, 3 miles from Skagway.

The mounties became wary of un-prepared adventurers and required all prospectors coming across the border to have one ton of supplies. The energetic prospector could count on spending 4 months hauling a ton of gear 28 miles over the Scales and on to Lake Bennett where the 575 mile river trip to Dawson City began. According to one account, four men working one week could build a suitable craft to survive the White Horse Rapids and carry them down to Dawson City.

● The WHITE PASS was named after Sir Thomas White, the Canadian Minister of the Interior. In 1887 a bankrupt but far-sighted sea captain, William Moore and his family, set-up his homestead on the present site of Skagway, built a wharf, and surveyed the White Pass Trail. Ten years later Stampeder evicted him. He took his eviction to court and won a settlement for 25% of the value of Skagway in 1901. The White Pass seemed easier than the Chilkoot, although longer. However, that ease was a deception. Soapy Smith's gang of outlaws ran the town of Skagway, where the trail began, and extended their "business interests" along that trail.

Law and order were very little known in Skagway at that time, and that little was known unfavorably. It was a time of vigilante committees, and committees to counter the work of the vigilantes. That was the year a snowslide on the Chilkoot Trail killed more than forty people but did not create nearly so much interest as the killing of one man in Skagway a few months later, the one man being Jefferson Randolph "Soapy" Smith. And there were many other important and historic events in Skagway that year, including the hair-yanking match between Cross-eyed Liz and Gin Sling Molly one evening at the Palace of Delight...

—*Stroller White*
1898, Skagway

The easier grade made horse and mule transportation possible, but of the 3,000 pack animals brought to Skagway none survived. The White Pass became known as the Dead Horse Trail.

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● **The Dalton Trail** began at Pyramid Harbor near Haines Mission. It ran 750 miles to Fort Selkirk on the Yukon River, where the Stampeder could then boat to Dawson City. Jack Dalton built the trail and charged \$250 of anyone using it. He ran the only toll road in the Klondike that worked—he said he would kill anyone stealing the use of it. He was a man of his word. In 1898, 2,000 head of cattle and 539 reindeer were taken to Dawson over the Dalton Trail to feed the starving miners.

● **The Ashcroft Trail** began 125 miles northeast of Vancouver, British Columbia and ran 1000 miles through the Caribou Mining district and along portions of the Collins Overland Telegraph Route of the 1860s. Over 1500 Stampeder and 3000 horses took this trail. The Stikine, Skeena, and Taku Routes intersected it.

● **The Taku Route** was recommended for those who did not like crowds. Although this route involved 70 miles of overland travel, the trail was good and could easily be covered on horseback. The Stampeder disembarked in Juneau, got supplies, and followed the Taku River Valley until it intersected with the Ashcroft Trail to Dawson.

● **The Stikine Route** was similar to the Taku Route except that you got off the steamship in Wrangell and followed the Stikine River until you joined the Ashcroft Trail at Glenora.

● **The Skeena Trail** began near the present city of Prince Rupert and followed the Skeena River up to the Ashcroft Trail in a fashion similar to the Stikine and Taku Routes.

● **The All Water Route** was for those who could afford not to walk. It was the most comfortable and the most expensive way to the Klondike. The ocean passage from Seattle to the mouth of the Yukon River took at least 15 days, and the riverboat up the Yukon took another 20 days—at best, which was seldom. In the Fall of 1897, 2500 Stampeder found themselves still on the Yukon, still on their way to Dawson, when freeze-up hit and they had to winter in the forest or mush-on with dog-teams.

● **The Edmonton Routes** averaged 2000 miles from Edmonton, Alberta to Dawson City. It was billed as the “Back Door to the Yukon”. About 2000 Stampeder tried it and less than 100 made it, having spent nearly two winters on the “50 day trip”. Ironically, Edmonton, the origin of his little-used group of trails is today the site of the largest annual celebration of “Klondike Days” of any northern city.

● **The Valdez Glacier Trail** conveyed 3500 prospectors over this grueling glacier and along the Copper and Tanana River Valleys to Dawson City.

● **The Yakutat Trail** was the most brutal. Only about 100 attempted this trip, which killed or scarred them all for life. An up to 3 month trek across the Malaspina Glacier (the size of Rhode Island) began each trip before entering the river systems draining into the Yukon.

● **The Cook Inlet Trail** went from near the present site of Anchorage into the Matanuska and Tanana Valley to Dawson City. Not many tried this hard and long trek.

The statistics regarding the Klondike stampede are diminishing ones. One hundred thousand persons, it is estimated, actually set out on the trail; some thirty or forty thousand reached Dawson. Only about one half of this number bothered to look for gold, and of these only four thousand found any. Of the four thousand, a few hundred found gold in quantities large enough to call themselves rich. And out of these fortunate men only the merest handful managed to keep their wealth.

—Pierre Berton
1958, Dawson City/Toronto

As placer claims petered out capitalists moved in, consolidated hard rock claims, and developed an industry. The prospectors moved on to new diggin's...Nome, Tanana, Denali...many came back to Southeast. Gold and other minerals brought them back, as well as the relatively milder climate and the hot spring centers.

Around the hot springs on the islands of Southeast grew up gambling halls and whore houses where miners, loggers and fishermen could all relax and live happily ever after.



Richard Harris by his son, William Harris

Important Dates

1898 The Klondike Gold Rush.

Soapy Smith rose to power in Skagway; Frank Reid shot him in a gunfight that same year.

Congress extended the homestead laws to Alaska, provided legislation for railroads, established a criminal code and procedure, and developed a tax system of licensing:

\$250.00/year — banks
.04/case — salmon canneries
\$100.00/mile — railroads
\$500.00/year — breweries

The US Army set up a tent-city outpost at Port Chilkoot to maintain law and order among the stampeder — from a distance — and keep an eye on the Canada-Alaska border which suddenly became important with the '98 Gold Rush.

A major earthquake in northern Southeast raised the bottom of a deep water harbor near Katalla. This geologic catastrophe prevented Katalla from becoming the major port for oil/coal/and copper shipment from the Interior.

1899 Alcohol legalized.

1900 The White Pass and Yukon Route began hauling passengers from Skagway towards Whitehorse Rapids on the road to the Klondike.

Congress passed a civil code establishing three court districts, each with a federally appointed judge. The civil code included laws for incorporation of cities and organization of school districts.

Congress voted to move the District capitol from Sitka to the center of action in Juneau.

Fish Traps, Rum Running and Whorehouses

Botulism killed almost as many soldiers as bullets. During the Crimean War and Civil War Between the States, industry helped pioneer a revolution in the canning process in order to feed huge armies on the move. After the wars, canning technology improved to where it was even money that you wouldn't die from a one-year-old can of salmon. It improved to such an extent that the salmon industry decided to harvest, process, pack and market the amazing salmon population of Southeast Alaska, remote though it was. Each year 5 different species of salmon migrate from the ocean and up the streams of Southeast to spawn and die. The salmon runs were so thick that you could literally walk across a shallow stream — from bank to bank — on the backs of migrating salmon. The industry began their first canneries in 1878. Before this, salteries processed specialty packs and shipped them out; the weeks required to catch, deliver, process, and ship the fish to consumers made commercial success impossible — who wanted to buy botulism — and the strong flavor of smoking and salting wasn't all that popular. After 1878, cannery spread, often developing on the sites of successful Native fish camps — from native smoking/drying to Russian salteries on into cannery and finally cold storages. Occasionally a city would grow around a cannery like Ketchikan and Craig, occasionally the cannery would grow around a village like Yakutat and Hoonah, and occasionally the cannery would become abandoned like Port Althorp. Whatever happened later, in 1878 there was no way to catch the salmon for the cannery; no commercial fishing industry fished in the remote wilderness of Southeast Alaska then. So, the cannery built fish traps — an arrangement of nets and poles to divert migrating salmon into a storage trap they couldn't escape from.

1901

The steamship "Islander" rammed an iceberg off Douglas Island. Forty-two went down, along with \$3 million of gold — reportedly. In 1934 a salvage operation raised the Islander on an Admiralty Island beach. The salvage operation cost \$250,000. They recovered \$40,000 in gold.

Theodore Roosevelt railroaded the Alexander Archipelago Forest Reserve through the Department of the Interior. The Tongass National Forest finally took over 73% of Southeast Alaska.

1902

The first cold storage for fish export in Alaska at Taku Harbor.

The first oil well in Alaska — at Katalla — "produced" an estimated 1600 barrels/ day; although it couldn't, as it were, produce those barrels legally because of federal restrictions.

The border dispute between Canada and the United States peaked and prompted Fort William Henry Seward's growth as a permanent military community on the site of Port Chilkoot's tent outpost. Other forts appeared around Alaska — near the border and near the gold diggings. The military conceived a communications network linking these forts to each other and to the Outside — WAMCATS, the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System.

1904

WAMCATS installed and Southeast Alaska was linked to Seattle and the Outside by telegraph.

A cannery opened in Yakutat called the "Yakutat and Southern Railroad"; the first standard gauge railroad in Alaska, it hauled salmon from the Situk River to the cannery, as well as timber for the sawmill.

An international tribunal made up of Great Britain, the United States, and Canada settled the Alaska-Canada Boundary Dispute. The British and Canadian interpretation of the Russian Boundary Treaty of 1824/25 gave them areas such as the Upper Lynn Canal with its salt-water ports of Skagway/Dyea and Pyramid Harbor/Port Chilkoot/Haines Mission. Theodore Roosevelt threatened military action if the Commission did not settle the problem to his liking. Britain compromised with the U.S. and Canada walked out of the Tribunal. Roosevelt got his way and Canada did not get any salt water ports for the Yukon Territory.

1905

Congress passed the Nelson Act. It provided for the education of Whites and "civilized Creoles" outside the incorporated towns. The Civil Code of 1900 provided for the education of Whites and "civilized Creoles" in incorporated towns. All "uncivilized Creoles" and Natives attended private missionary schools or Federal Bureau of Education schools. Thus began the racist *Two School System*.

Congress created the Alaska Fund — a fund into which Alaskan revenues went and from which Alaskan expenses came. Part of the revenues derived from license fees. One quarter of the Alaska Fund went to public school districts allowed by the Civil Code of 1900. However, only White and "civilized Creole" children could attend these public schools.

It is a very efficient way to catch fish — especially migrating salmon. A fish trap near Wrangell in 1903 reportedly caught 2 million pink salmon in one season. If you put one across the mouth of a salmon stream, you catch all the salmon going up that stream. After five years or so that stream is dead — you've caught all the salmon and prevented any eggs from being laid. Federal regulations prohibited trapping at the mouths of streams and estuaries after 1889. This law was the first salmon protection act passed by Congress. Also, there's no waste. The trap sets underwater, so whenever the cannery wanted another load of salmon to can, they just sent a tender around to one of their traps and brailed out the number of salmon they wanted, all alive and fresh. And finally, it was capital intensive — you only need one person to tend each trap.

Fishing vessels began commercially netting and trolling for salmon in the late 1800's. However, it was cheaper for the canneries to maintain a trap than a fishing vessel, cheaper to hire a trap attendant than pay a fishing crew. Fish traps don't strike, either. As the fishing people settled Southeast in the late 1890's, war broke out between the salmon "fishers" and the salmon "trappers". Fish pirates would rob the traps of salmon and then sell them back to the same cannery owning that trap. It was considered "unethical" to sell them to a different cannery than you robbed from. The trap attendant got a cut of the take or a rap on the head.

Traps were often robbed with the open cooperation of the watchmen. Approached at night by a seiner-pirate and offered his life for his salmon, a watchman's response was often, "How much?" Ten cents a fish was considered fair.

Roger Fitzgerald
Alaska Fisherman's Journal
Vol. 2, No. 8, August 1979

Outside corporations owned the vast majority of fish traps, which peaked at 575 in Southeast in 1927, and the federal government regulated the fishery. An outside government sanctioned Outside exploitation of a Southeast resource to the detriment of Southeast residents. The Congressional Delegate, the Territorial Legislature, and the residents of Southeast all tried to get the fish traps outlawed. At the 1948 general election, Alaskans voted 20:3 to abolish fish traps; but since the federal government ran the fishery, the territorial vote didn't matter. So, in the face of indifference, Southeasters looked up to fish piracy as civil disobedience.

There is a movement on foot to organize a union of trap watchmen to put a minimum price on salmon sold to pirates. A delegate appeared in a row boat at a trap in the vicinity of Ketchikan last Thursday. He proposed that all watchmen agree to sell no fish for less than \$200 a thousand. He explained that pirates will be numerous this year and the opportunities for watchmen to make easy money much better than in the past.

Ketchikan Daily News
August 11, 1950

The fish pirates found it necessary to vertically integrate their industry. Prohibition helped. Up until Statehood in 1959, Alaska had spent more years "dry" than "wet". The proximity of British Columbia allowed for reciprocal loads — since liquor was legal in Canada, a full load of rum could be run out of Prince Rupert to Southeast and sold; on the return trip, the ship could fill up on pirated salmon.

Suspected of rum running between Prince Rupert and the lower end of the First Division, and of purchasing salmon from trap watchmen, which it took to Prince Rupert as a return cargo, the Canadian gas boat Hippo, of eight tons burden, was seized recently by the Coast Guard Cutter Cygan. The seizure was made for violation of the Tariff Act of 1922. The Hippo was charged with entering American waters without having reported or entered at the customs house. Customs officials at Ketchikan assessed a fine of \$1000 on the first charge and \$2,000 on the second. Both are maximum fines. Libel proceedings have also been instituted against the Hippo for its alleged rum running activities.

Hyder Weekly Herald
1928, Hyder

1905	A copper smelter began production on Prince of Wales I.
1906	Congress finally allowed Alaska to elect an official Delegate to Congress. However, the Alaska delegate had no vote and only worked in the House of Representatives.
	The Capitol of the District finally moved from Sitka to Juneau — six years after Congress voted it.
1907	A fish saltery grew from a Native fish camp on Prince of Wales Island into a cold storage in 1911 and on to its present shape of a fish and processing community of 500 people; called "Craig", after the original operator.
1909	Cabarets became illegal — no live entertainment, dancing, and drinking in the same spot.
	On January 19th, B. F. Stroud shot F. K. von Dahmer with a Colt .38 on 4th Street in Juneau. The shooting involved a woman. All three came to Southeast from Cordova. Stroud got sent up to a federal pen Outside; while there, he killed a guard and received a life sentence. The authorities transferred him to Alcatraz. His interest in ornithology gave him the title of the "Birdman of Alcatraz".
	Wireless telegraphy joined Alaskan communication through Southeast to Outside.
1911	The Haida villages of Klinkwan, Howkan, Kaigani and Sukkwan consolidated into the village of Hydaburg on Prince of Wales Island. This move provided their children with a Bureau of Education school.
	The USA signed an international treaty to protect the sea otter. Too late. Authorities declared the sea otter an extinct species in 1925; a victim of greed and development. Then, in 1931, scientists discovered an isolated colony of sea otters in the Aleutians. After the Second World War, the relocation of sea otters from this colony successfully spread them thru their old range: California, Southeast Alaska, and the Aleutians.
1912	A wolf bounty was established in Alaska at \$10/wolf.
	Nine Tlingits and one Tsimshian founded the Alaska Native Brotherhood in Sitka. The ANB helped Native Alaskans attain their rights — to vote, to attend public schools, and obtain a just settlement for lands taken from them by the federal government. They fought fire with fire — they used educational and bureaucratic skills to get their rights: the English language, Robert's Rules of Order, legal and political redress, boycott, and the public conscience.
	Congress passed the Second Organic Act. This act provided for a two house legislature elected by Alaskans for the Territory of Alaska. Alaska officially advanced from a "district" to a "territory". However, the federally appointed governor could veto any Territorial legislation.
	The governor moved into his new mansion on the site of an abandoned dairy farm in Juneau.
1913	The first law passed by the Territorial Legislature gave women the vote — seven years before the U.S.
	Once in Southeast, the booze flowed through the sundry "speaks".
	<i>The dance halls, which are about the same thing as you'd call a cabaret now; they had live entertainment, liquor and dancing. But they closed in 1909 . . . they had gambling, too . . . They just had saloons from then on until 1918 when Prohibition come in . . .</i>
	<i>That was quite an interesting thing, these speak-easies . . . Most of 'em were on the lower side of Front Street and South Franklin. They had one bottle in sight usually, they were selling it by the drink. Then if they got a tip that the prohibition agents were coming they would dump it down the sink. But at that time there were no sewers underneath, so the prohibition officers usually, when they wanted to make a raid, would send one guy under there with something to catch that booze when they dumped it. Or they had a little trap door, then they pull the trap door and drop it on the rocks down there (between the pilings at low tide).</i>
	<i>Billy Biggs 1980, Juneau</i>
	Necessity is the mother of strange bedfellows, they say, and prostitution flourished right alongside, as it were, prohibition. Although prostitution was not prohibited and many of the prostitutes worked as normal wage-earners in the community — civic minded and well liked.
	<i>You should have seen that woman. One time a house in Petersburg burned and the water in the stream was so low the firemen couldn't get enough water to fight the fire. So Black Mary shed her clothes right there and she sat down in that creek and her big black body dammed up the water so those firemen could put out the fire!</i>
	<i>Dolly Arthur Ketchikan</i>
	Judge Wickersham described Ketchikan as the "Tenderloin" and the "Barbary Coast" of Southeast Alaska. Besides being a major fishing and mining center, Ketchikan was the first stop on the run from Prince Rupert, British Columbia (where liquor was legal) to Southeast Alaska (where it wasn't). The Red Light District sat on pilings and a boardwalk over Ketschik's Creek, which gave birth to the founding Ketchikan Salmon industry. Creek Street paralleled Ketschik's Creek — "both the fish and the fishermen go upstream to spawn". Municipally organized prostitution worked right up until 1953, when the influx of outside crime and inside sophistication outlawed the custom.
	
	<small>Courtesy of Alaska State Historical Library</small>



Courtesy of Alaska State Historical Library

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The governor moved into his new mansion on the site of an abandoned dairy farm in Juneau.

The first law passed by the Territorial Legislature gave women the vote — seven years before the U.S.

Revenue Cutter Crew — The Revenue Service was in charge of enforcing prohibition in Alaska. It is obvious that their Cutter, *Thetis* has recently made a raid. (summer 1888)

1913	The Legislature also created a home for pioneers — for the old-timers to retire into — in Sitka. Until the Pioneer's Home was built in 1935, the Pioneers lived in federal buildings abandoned by the capitol move of 1906. The new Legislature convening in Juneau lacked buildings itself and convened wherever space permitted until they too got their own new home during the Depression.	Federal Agents arrested Charlie Jones (Chief Shakes of the Stikine Tlingit) for being a Native and voting in an election. William Paul, the Tlingit attorney, defended Chief Shakes and set a precedent for Native voting rights — two years before Congress passed appropriate legislation granting all American Natives their voting rights.	
1915	The Alaska delegate introduced the first Statehood Bill into Congress. It failed.	Warren G. Harding visited Southeast Alaska. He suggested afterward in a Seattle speech that Southeast should perhaps become a separate Territory and then the 49th State in the Union — due to its advanced population, economy, and development. Southeasterners held an election in all the cities but Sitka: 1344 voters favored Southeast's separation and only 89 opposed. However, Alaska's delegate failed to submit the proposal to Congress and Harding died before returning to Washington D.C.	
	The Territorial Legislature passed the Indian Citizenship Act — providing a method by which an Alaska Native could get a "certificate of citizenship".	Congress passed the Citizenship Act which automatically gave citizenship to any American Natives who had not yet taken it under previous acts.	
1917	A \$0.50 bounty paid for any pair of eagle feet killed in the Territory; Legislature passed this method to protect the declining salmon stocks, since federal control of the fishery closed other methods of salmon conservation to the Territory.	Alaskans elected William Paul to Legislature — the first Native legislator.	
	The Treadwell Mine collapsed under the Gastineau Channel; operations totally halted in 1922. It was the world's largest gold operation in area-size.	Calvin Coolidge created Glacier Bay National Monument. In 1939, Franklin D. Roosevelt doubled its size. And in 1955 Dwight D. Eisenhower opened portions of it for homesteaders, the airfield/community at Gustavus, and the Tongass National Forest. Its final size — at present — is 2,274,239 acres.	
1918	The Territorial Legislature designated the Forget-Me-Not as the Territorial Flower.	1929	The Great Depression curtailed economic growth and development. The work of the Corps of Engineers ceased, as an attempt to curb government spending. But then the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Public Works Administration and the Works Public Administration took up development again during Roosevelt's New Deal . . . the Juneau/Douglas Bridge, the Tenakee Springs bath house, various harbor and navigational improvements, and the restoration and relocation of totem poles in Saxman.
	The steamship "Princess Sophia" plowed onto Vanderbilt Reef during a snow squall, enroute from Skagway. It sat high and dry for almost two days — with rescue boats all around. The Captain refused to allow anyone to abandon ship, awaiting another vessel from their company to arrive and perform the rescue — to save face and money. The seas began smoking in another gale; the rescue boats retreated to safe anchorages. By the time the Captain radioed for help, it was too late. The "Princess Sophia" slipped off the reef on the flood tide, in heavy seas, and went straight to the bottom. 343 passengers and crew drowned or died of exposure in the October seas. One dog swam to shore and survived.	Congress rejected repeated pleas for Alaskan home rule, a U.S. — Alaska Highway, airfields, and military armament.	
	America's entry into World War I promoted Alaskan industry by providing a ready market for canned salmon — rations, spruce — wood aircraft, and copper/brass — shell casings. Government agents arrested the first anti-war demonstrator in Alaska under the Sedition Act and held him on \$1000 bail. He was a black, Socialist attorney named William Waddleton — a resident of Juneau since 1886.	The public school in Ketchikan told two Native children that they couldn't continue their schooling there and had to attend the Bureau of Education school for Natives in Saxman, 5 miles away. William Paul, the Tlingit attorney and legislator, took the case to court and won the right of all children to attend the school of their choice in Alaska.	
	Prohibition passed in Alaska by a 2 to 1 vote. Rum running, bootlegging, and moonshining flourished again; despite the 19 year hiatus of legal booze. In Canada liquor was legal; a pencil mark on the map away.	The Alaska Native Brotherhood Convention in Haines addressed the problem of lands taken from the Natives in Southeast Alaska by the federal government.	
	The world-wide influenza epidemic reached Southeast Alaska, hundreds died.	The first non-stop flight from Seattle to Anchorage crashed at Juneau. They named the plane "Seaska" (Seattle-Alaska).	
1921	The first pulp mill in Alaska began production at Speel Bay, Port Snettisham. After one shipment the Alaska Pulp and Paper Company closed the mill — shipping costs and competition killed it.	The Great Crash on Wall Street began the Alaska Depression.	
1922	The Alaska-Gastineau Mine in Thane closed. Coupled with the total closure of the Treadwell Mine, this left only the Alaska-Juneau Mine in operation on the Gastineau Channel. The A-J Mine became the world's largest producer of low-grade ore for gold.	The Federal and Territorial Building — the Capitol — opened its doors 25 years after the Capitol move from Sitka to Juneau and 19 years after the creation of a Territorial government. Southeast Alaska marble went into the structure. However, as the Depression deepened the marble quarries went out of business.	

1931	Fox farms flourished in Southeast with the fashions and economy of the 20th century. Water-bound islands favored the imprisoning of foxes for eventual skinning. Fox farms began in the 1880's during the Treasury Department's administration. After the creation of the federal forest reserves at the turn of the 20th century, competition between federal agencies spread to fox farming: On U.S. Forest Service land your fox farm permit cost \$25/year; on other lands the Department of Commerce charged \$100/year for the same license.	1936	Mary Joyce of Juneau began an incredible 1000 mile dog sled trek up the Taku River to Fairbanks. It took her 52 days. She wanted to go to the Fairbanks Ice Carnival.
1932	Alaska Southern Airways took over the bankrupt operation of a predecessor and began the first scheduled airline in Southeast. PanAmerican Airways bought ASA in 1935, but it folded that same year. Three small float plane companies began in 1935 and 1936 and took up the slack of ASA in Southeast. Over the next 30 years these small companies merged until they joined Alaska Airlines in 1968 to become the flying monopoly between Southeast and the Outside in 1968. Small bush plane operations continued to start and stop throughout Southeast.	1937	The first social security act for Alaska passed.
1934	Congress passed the Johnson-O'Malley Act which allowed state, territorial, municipal, or Native organizations to assume responsibility for administering educational programs funded from the federal budget. JOM was an early move towards grass-roots self-determination. Congress also passed the Indian Reorganization Act (the Wheeler-Howard Act) that facilitated Native American self-government and economic organization.	1939	The Territorial Budget peaked at \$1,000,000.
	All cables of the WAMCATS stopped operation and Alaska totally went over to wireless telegraphy for communication, except for occasional cable links between Southeast communities. Radiotelephone communication between Juneau and Seattle began on an experimental basis.	1940	World War II began in Europe. Alaska contained only one military post — Fort William Henry Seward: 11 officers and 286 enlisted men armed with only .45 caliber pistols and 1903 Springfield rifles. Their sole transportation was a small tugboat that couldn't make headway against a 15 knot wind.
1935	Pressure from the Alaska Native Brotherhood, Southeast Natives, and the Alaska Delegate finally convinced Congress of the justice for passing the Tlingit/Haida Jurisdictional Act, which allowed the Tlingit and Haida of Southeast to sue the U.S. government for a settlement of lands taken from them and placed in the federal reserves.	1941	A diphtheria epidemic broke out.
	The Alaska-Juneau miners went on strike against the brutal and dangerous work conditions. Riots broke out at the picket line after a rigged election to return to work. The City of Juneau sided with the company. The strike leaders were jailed and blacklisted. Finally, in 1936, their local union affiliated with the CIO and some restitution came about.		Telephone service between Juneau and the rest of the world began.
	The Filipino Community Organization began in Juneau.		Pan-American Airlines connected Southeast to the rest of Alaska and the Outside.
1936	Congress amended the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, extending it to Alaska. The Act provided reservations and financial assistance for American Natives. Hydaburg was the only village in Southeast Alaska to get reservation status, providing 101,000 acres in 1949. However, a court decision concerning fish traps cancelled their reservation status in 1952.		Germany invaded the Netherlands. Congress finally recognized the tactical need of developing Alaska for the self-defense of America. Congress appropriated funds for Alaskan development and slowly began construction. The Alaska Territorial Guard formed up.
	WAMCATS' name changed to the Alaska Communications System (ACS).		The Central Council of the Tlingit/Haida formed according to the 1935 Tlingit/Haida Jurisdictional Act. They began concerted court proceedings for a land claims settlement.
			The largest salmon pack in Alaska history: 255,590,000 lbs.

WAMCAT Operator in 1915



Courtesy of Alaska State Historical Library



Soapy Smith Gang, 1898

Band 1 (4:08)

Side 1

Skagway Vamp (1:27)

John Wilson, piano, Juneau.

In running the Crystal Saloon, I have found that no bar is big enough for two piano players. One of the prerequisites of this lonely profession is the ability to rip-off a rag at the drop of a handkerchief. John is not only true to this Klondike tradition but has dedicated himself to keeping contemporary jazz alive in Juneau.

Life on the Railroad (2:40)

Steve Hites, guitar, Skagway.

Michael Heney built the White Pass and Yukon road in 1900 for those who could afford the luxury of not carrying a ton of supplies up the Scales. It was said to be the best educated crew of gandy dancers in the world, what with doctors and lawyers trying to earn a grubstake for the Klondike gold fields. The conditions were brutal. Steve Hites recently rose up from brakeman to conductor on the WPYR and is his union's president.

Band 2 (2:10)

Stroller White's Account (0:30)

From the writings of Stroller White, Skagway.

Read by Walter Krauss, Juneau, with John Wilson on piano in Gold Basin.

Among the hodge-podge of people migrating north in the gold rush of '98 came a journalist with the affliction diagnosed by his name "Stroller". He threw his bed roll under printing presses from Skagway to Dawson and Douglas to Tanana. When news was not to be had, he made it up. After the Crash of '29, Stroller set up shop in Douglas and published "The Stroller's Weekly". His newspapers can be read today on the varnished walls of the Crystal Saloon.

STAMPEDE

Life on the Railroad—

*They say life on the railroad is hard, boys, hard.
You hang all day from a rope on a cliffside—hard, boys, hard.
Drillin' rock and blastin' skree—meet your maker on bended knee.
Oh, God give me a life out on the railroad.*

*They say that buildin' bridges there is hard, boys, hard;
Raisin' bents in a howlin' blizzard—hard, boys, hard;
Hewin' stringers from cedar trees, loose your footin' on caps and keys;
Oh, God give me a life out on the railroad.*

*They say that layin' rail there is hard, boys, hard;
Spacin' ties and handlin' steel—hard, boys, hard.
Well, the hammers ring a-settin' spikes, your back will plague you every night;
Oh, God give me life on the railroad.*

*They say that breakin' high cars is hard, boys, hard;
That lantern's but the devil's grinnin'—hard, boys, hard.
If icy catwalks let you live, you'll go to hell 'tween a linkin' pin;
Oh, God give me a life out on the railroad.*

*They say to run a railroad there is hard, boys, hard.
This country ain't accomodatin', it's hard, boys, hard.
Well, if, your decision fouls the main, just put a bullet right through your brain;
Thankin' God for letting you work here on the railroad.*

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Chilkoot Railway & Navigation Co.
Skagway, Alaska

Battleship Maine (1:40)

Traditional from Dyea.

Arranged and sung by Bob Shorey, banjo, Juneau/Elfin Cove; Tony Terniconi, Juneau/Elfin Cove; Barry Roderick, Southeast.

The Spanish American War competed with the gold rush for popularity. This is a traditional anti-war song revised by Dyea stampeders and sung by Elfin Cove fishers, all three originally from Maine.

Band 3 (5:08)

Stroller White's Account (0:44)

Diary of a Stampeder (0:19)

From Stroller White's writing, Skagway.
Read by Walter Krauss, Juneau.

Soapy Smith (3:35) Thanks to three wonderful friends: Rachel Beck, Jeff Brewer, Larry Rich.

Written by Al Oster from parts unknown.
Sung by Roger Johnson, Whale Bay

Soapy Smith came from Colorado to organize crime in Skagway. He acquired the name "Soapy" from one of his many con games where he raffled off bars of soap for \$5.00 each. The draw came from an occasional \$20.00 bill placed inside the soap wrapper, which a partner of Soapy's would vociferously win and draw a crowd. Soapy's telegraph office advertised "The quickest in Alaska". No telegraph lines ran out of Skagway, but replies always returned in three hours—collect. This song was discovered in the Alaska State Library off an old record with a defunct label.



Bob Shorey

Photo by Jackie Lenzem

Battleship Maine

*Oh, McKinley called for volunteers and then I got my gun;
First Spaniard I saw comin', I dropped that gun and run:
And it's all about that Battleship Maine.
Why are you runnin', are you afraid to die?
Christ, the reason that I'm runnin' is because I cannot fly.*

Chorus:

*And it's all about that Battleship Maine,
At war with that great nation . . . Spain;
Damn lucky I didn't get shot, while Wall Street stirred the pot,
And it's all about that Battleship Maine.*

*Oh, when they started chasin' me, I fell down on my knees.
First thing I cast my eye upon, 'twas a pot of peas:
And it's all about that Battleship Maine.
The peas they was greasy, the meat it was fat;
While the boys was killing Spaniards, Christ, I was killing that.*

Chorus.

*The poor farmer's boots—they hardly ever fit,
They're busted in the middle and they're covered with shit;
And it's all about that Battleship Maine.
And what kind of boots does the rough riders wear?—
They've buttons up the side and they cost five bucks a pair.*

Chorus:

*And it's all about that Battleship Maine.
At war with that great nation Spain.
Damn lucky I didn't get shot as Wall Street stirred the pot.
And it's all about that God Damn Battleship Maine.*



Steve Hites

Diggin'
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Chilkoot Railway & Navigation Co.
Skagway, Alaska

Photo by Marsha Hellon

Band 4 (3:18)

Lady of the Chilkoot (3:18)

Teri Tibbett, Dulcimer, Juneau.

In the Spring of 1898 an avalanche swept down from Sheep Camp burying sixty people alive. Some were saved. This is the story of one. Teri Tibbett is the granddaughter of the famous opera singer, Lawrence Tibbett. When Teri first arrived in Juneau she was ostracized by other musicians for playing for as little as \$20.00 per night. Today she is on a statewide tour of Alaska.

*There's a place on the hill, on the side of the hill,
There's a place where the snow it did roll, it did roll.
Oh, it rolled down the hill, down the side of the hill;
Sixty men it did kill, it did kill.*

*Oh, the Lady of the Chilkoot, during gold rushing times.
It was love's perseverance, it was love that saved his life.*

*All the men were buried deep, now they sleep in a winter's sleep.
All the men were buried deep, only some were finally freed.
A young woman found her man and she did all that she had.
He was dead, they all said that he was dead.*

*They could not understand why for three hours she did try,
For three hours she did try to bring him back again to life.
She breathed warm air into his lungs, she fought with courage and her love,
And in a while he did respond, he did respond.*

*Oh, the Lady of the Chilkoot during gold rushing times.
It was love's perseverance, it was love that saved his life.*

Band 5 (5:06)

Diggin' (5:06)

Steve Hites, guitar/mouth harp, Skagway.

The Klondike Gold Rush was not what it seemed. This is the reality where Jack London wrote that "200 million dollars was spent to extract only 20 million dollars worth of gold". Steve Hites has composed more than a handful of songs about this era. His research included traveling across the country interviewing past employees of the White Pass and Yukon Railroad.

Diggin'

*Wake up the morning,
There's so little time;
Get myself out of the bed,
Head back down to the mine.*

*Fifty-four above bonanza,
Tom Lippey's claim;
Forty-five dollars a day,
All I got to my name.*

*If I had the time,
I'd write a letter to my mother;
And tell her that I'm on the take,
I'd tell her that I made it.*

*They staked the claims out
A full year ago;
None of us knew
When we left from down below.*

*When the ice broke;
Dear God, what a scene!
I think I'll always remember it
—even in my dreams.
7000 boats set sail from there,
Headin' off for the Klondike,
From the bottom of the Golden Stair.*

*53 below
Outside in the night,
Smoke risin' straight against the Northern Lights.
Down here, below,
Cold as hell,
Diggin' for gold at the bottom of a frozen well.*

*When I heard the call,
August of '97,
I headed North, quickest I could come.
Booked passage on the Al-Ki,
A steamer up to Dyea,
And took myself up over the Chilkoot Trail.*

*Then down the trail to Lindeman Lake;
That's where I built my boat
—Dear God, what a mistake!
The rapids they were bad,
Lost all that I had;
Cut lumber for a steamboat man,
To get another stake.*

*When I docked on Front Street
With my raft and my kit,
God knows the tears from my eyes fell.
I was so glad to have finally arrived.
But now I just work all day in another man's mine.*

News of the 90's (0:32) Band 6 (3:10)

Jim Gordon, Juneau.

Jim Gordon is news director at KTOO-FM radio in Juneau. He was recently adopted into a Tlingit clan and given the name of the first Tlingit newsman whose name was KAK d LA and worked for the newspaper in Petersburg. This excerpt was taken from an award-winning radio show produced by himself and Barry Roderick called "After Gold".



Dan Hopson

Front Porch (2:37)

Dan Hopson, Guitar, Juneau.

Dan Hopson composed this tune on one of the few warm, dry evenings in Juneau on his front porch. This is not to be confused with another warm, not so "dry" evening when one of the editors attempted to shoot out a street light from the very same front porch with his revolver.

Jim Gordon



Photo by Nancy Rainier

Cheechako

*We're among the thousands who came to the north;
Some seeking for fortune, some also for sport.
We boarded the steamer, cast off far away,
And landed in Juneau the 19th of May.*

*Make your home in Alaska, leave riches behind;
The hunting and trapping and fishing are fine.
There's deer in the timber and fish in the bay,
Goats on the mountain, rain most every day.*

*Where do they come from and where do they go?
Most are from places that we'll never know.
You've got to have bacon and beans that is all,
And crawl in your cabin when snow starts to fall.*

*If you don't like Alaska and you don't like the style,
Just bundle your bindle, be gone for a while;
We haven't got comforts, the fancies and lace,
If that's what you want, then this ain't the place.*

*Where do they come from and where do they go?
Most are from places that we'll never know.
They hope to find new lives, they hear the wild call;
They come in the springtime and leave before fall.*

*The track of an otter, the spout of a whale,
The call of an eagle when you're out on the trail,
The creaking of spruce trees full centuries old,
This land full of wonders with stories untold.*

*Where do they come from and where do they go?
Most are from places we'll never know.
You've got to have bacon and beans that is all,
And crawl in your cabin when snow starts to fall.*

SETTLEMENT

Courtesy of Alaska State Historical Library



Filipino Musicians in Yakutat

Side 2

Band 1 (3:18)

Pioneers' Conversation & Chimes (0:20)

Oso Pete, Sitka/Pelican, Lonesome Pete, Sitka/Meyers Chuck.

We happened to have a tape recorder running during a jam session with Oso Pete and Lonesome Pete at the Pioneer's Home in Sitka. A call to dinner interrupted our revels - a decision had to be made between beefsteak and potatoes or whiskey and music. The nurses appeared in the doorway as our two 80-year old companions proceeded to drink and sing us under the table.

Cheechako (2:58)

Written by Shorty Gustafson, Sitka/Palmer.

Arranged and sung by Kathy Hazard, recorder, Harris Harbor; Rob Bosworth, Gustavus/Seattle; Sue Kilka, guitar.

Shorty Gustafson came to Alaska in 1915, having crossed America and Scandinavia from Finland. He wrote this song about the settlement in the Matanuska Valley of Dust Bowl refugees during the Great Depression of the 30's. Shorty ended his days at the Sitka Pioneer's Home but his song lives on, re-sung by two Glacier Bay whale researchers. "Cheechako" is "the Chinook corruption, it is said, of the word "Chicago" and means a new-comer to Alaska.

Band 2 (5:07)

Squarehead Story (1:03)

Lonesome Pete, Sitka/Meyers Chuck.

The tape recorder was still running at the Pioneer's Home, no one being in a condition to find it, much less turn it off.

Norwegian Seaman (2:39)

Written by Paul Roseland, Whale Bay /Spennard.

Arranged and sung by Bev Rawson, guitar, Juneau/Hoktaheen; Karen House, Juneau; Sandy Rowland, guitar, Juneau/Elfin Cove.

Norwegians came north searching for silver during the gold rushes. Silver swam underwater and was called salmon. While many stampeded north to the gold fields, the Scandinavians set up permanent communities and established the salmon industry. This song tells a true story from that era that Paul Roseland, a president of the Sons of Norway, collected and wrote out. Three women who fish Cross Sound arranged and sang it for us.

Photo by Jackie Lenzen



Karen House Bev Rawson Jorja Giannik

Norwegian Seaman

*I am a Norwegian seaman, from Norway's rugged fjords,
I am leaving my dear home and I'll return no more.
I'm going to Alaska to some icy shore,
My father was a captain who vanished long before.*

*I walked into a village, far in a booming mining town,
I order up a whiskey and settle myself down:
A young and pretty Native girl sat down next to me,
'see you are from Norway,' and then she said to me:*

*Min far var fra Norge
Min mor var født her,
Har du en røyk og en stikke
Og en Alaska jeg kan drikke ker,
Kan du danse valsen
Bare spør meg om du vil,
Min Pappa var en kaptein
Og min mamma lever still*

*I am a Norwegian seaman, from Norway's rugged fjords;
I am leaving my dear home and I'll return no more.
I'm going to Alaska, to some icy shore.
My father was a captain who vanished long before.*

*I wonder if he was shipwrecked and reached some lonesome shore . . .
And as we travel westward, I think of him once more.
As we come into a harbor, on a cold November day,
We're seeking for some shelter from a windy icy bay.*

Juneau Jig (1:25)

Dan Hopson, guitar, Juneau; with Martha Covington, hammered dulcimer, Juneau.

Dan Hopson whistled fragments of forgotten melodies to himself while hiking to work in the morning at the Auke Bay Lab. This tune regrouped after a month of these mornings and melodies. Martha liked it and began playing it after immigrating here from Virginia.

Band 3 (3:01)

Aana Hei (1:22)

Chinook song of the Haida.

Sung by Vesta Johnson, Ketchikan with Wally Johnson, drum, Ketchikan.

Along the Northwest Coast from Oregon through the Alexander Archipelago, the Native peoples communicated with a trade language - an esperanto - that allowed Nootka to talk with Haida and Tlingit to converse with Salish. After contact with Europeans in the late 1700's, European words entered this language and it became the lingua franca of the American Northwest for the extensive commerce between peoples of many backgrounds and cultures. The extensive use of this language declined at the turn of this century. This is a song in this language from the Haida people of Hydaburg, a venerable monument to human communication.

A transcription and translation of Aanaa Hei remains to be done. Vesta and Wally Johnson recorded this Chinook song for us in the Hydaburg tradition. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are worthy bearers of their tradition and any questions should be directed to them in care of Archipelago. Their generous and warm help allowed us to use this song.

Photo by Don Dawson



Wally & Vesta Johnson

Chaplin's Adventure (1:39)

Written by Jackson Clemente, Petersburg.
Played by Russ Sandstrom, Juneau.

This is a tune composed by Jackson Clemente, Charlie Chaplin's bosom friend and associate producer of the movie "The Gold Rush". It accompanied the movie until supplanted by Dixieland and talkies. Russ himself plays an exciting banjo with a Juneau bluegrass band called "The B-Natural Band" which, unlike the above song description, really exists.

Band 4 (5:09)

Pobreng Alindahaw (3:28) (Poor Little Bee)

Manuel Corrillo, guitar, Juneau.

The Filipino peoples came to Alaska initially in the pursuit of whales. As the whaling stations gave way to salmon canneries and herring reduction plants, the Filipinos joined and expanded into other Southeastern enterprises. More than any other Outside culture, they successfully maintained their cultural identity, pride and language. In the early part of this century, community solidarity saved this unique culture of Southeast from being overpowered by the steamroller of American free enterprise.

Renaissance Song (1:40)

Steve Hites, guitar, Skagway

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Chilkoot Railway & Navigation Co
Skagway, Alaska

We're not really sure what possessed Steve to write a Southeast tune named after the Renaissance. Perhaps it was his hangover from the Crystal Saloon's annual Leonardo Da Vinci Birthday Party (this year, 528 years old).

Band 6 (2:46)

Henry Davis diary (0:35)

Read by Walter Krauss, Juneau.

Old Trapper's Den (2:11)

Written by Paul Roseland, Spennard.
Sung by Bob Pavitt, guitar, Juneau.

A beautiful nostalgic piece composed by Paul Roseland, a builder in Spennard, and sung by Bob Pavitt, a planner in Juneau.

Old Trapper's Den

*Oh, I remember my old trapper's den
That stands by the side of the brook;
And the many long miles I've rambled around,
Travelin' alone and on foot.*

*My old trapper's den has gone to decay,
The sod roof is all tumbled in
On the pots and the pans and the rusty bean cans
And the long empty bottles of gin.*

*Deep in the winter the north wind would blow
Out of the darkness at night,
But the old barrel stove and the candle I burn
Would give off a glowin' of light.*

*Ah, I remember the warm summer breeze
That followed the winter so long,
And the moose that would feed on the young willow buds,
And the birds that would sing me their song.*

*Oh, I remember the well-beaten trail
That leads past the cash to the draw,
And my old trapper's den and the winters I spent
With nothing but dirt for a floor.*

*I will remember my old trapper's den
Til I bid it forever goodby,
And think of the happy, long years that I spent
Trackin' and trappin' for hide.*

Squaws Along the Yukon

*There's a salmon-scented girl, that sends my heart awhirl,
She lives along the Yukon faraway;
With a skin that is so fine and a fuselage divine,
And a smile that you can see a mile away.*

Chorus:

*Well, Oogalugamushka, which means that I love you;
If you will be my baby, I'll oogalugamushka you.
I'll take her hand in mine, I'll set her on my knee;
Squaws along the Yukon are good enough for me.*

*Well, she makes her underwear, from the hide of a grizzly bear,
And she bathes in ice cold water every day;
With a skin I love to touch, but I don't touch it much,
Because her fur-lined parka's in the way.*

Chorus.

POBRENG ALINDAHAW

AKOY POBRENG ALINDAHAW

I am a poor bee

SA HUYO HUY GI ANUDAHAW

Floating in the breeze

NANGITA UG KAPANIBA-AN AHAY

Looking for something to eat. Oh!

SATANAMAN UG SA MGA KABULAKAN

To the plants and to the flowers.

ARUY ARUY ARUY ARUY (repeat four times)

Ouch ouch ouch ouch

ANI A SI BULAK

Here is the flower

SA MGA KAHDALAW

Who is longing

ARUY ARUY ARUY ARUY (repeat four times)

Ouch ouch ouch ouch

DILI KA BA MALU-OY

You have to pity

NING POBRENG ALINDAHAW

This poor little bee.

(Repeat second part)

Band 5 (1:49)

Henry Davis diary (0:16)

Read by Walter Krauss, Juneau.

Squaws Along the Yukon (1:33)

Written by Cam Smith, Glacier Station, WP&YR.

Sung by Steve Hites, guitar, Skagway Station, WP&YR.

Cam Smith, a section hand on the White Pass and Yukon Route in 1932, wrote this ditty. It is popular among Interior Athabaskans, turns the stomach of bourgeois liberals and causes intestinal upset among various feminists. It certainly is sexist and racist, but it is history and does show a way of life that was both joked about and much honored in Alaska — as shown by excerpts of Henry Davis' diaries kept between 1884 and 1931.

Courtesy of Alaska State Historical Library



"Cam Smith" and his Snow Mach-

Band 7 (3:10)

Old Man of the Sea (3:10)

Bev Rawson, guitar, Hoktaheen
/Juneau

While working on the fishing grounds, Bev got to know "Oso" Pete, a retired Norwegian seaman. Commonly in Southeast, a fisherman takes on the name of his boat. In this song Bev recreates the story of his life.



Dedicated to "Oso" Pete Peder Liadol

If you happen to be in Sitka, drop in at the Pioneer's Home and visit "Oso" Pete. He is a spicy old man with all kinds of tales about the days of sailing ships and years of fishing unhampered by government regulations.

The Southeast Alaska Folk Tradition

Collected, arranged and produced by:

Barry Roderick & John Ingalls

In cooperation with:

KTOO-FM, Juneau

and

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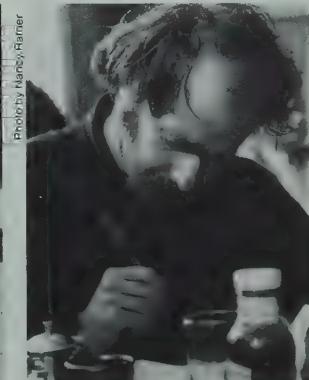
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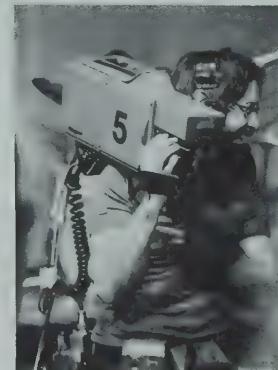
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Marcia Carr, Skagway
Sol Casidisid, Juneau
Al Eagle, Juneau
Andrew Hope III, Sitka
Bill Hudson, Juneau
Asia Ingalls, Whale Bay
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Special thanks for changing this project from a dream into a reality.



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Photo by John Ingalls

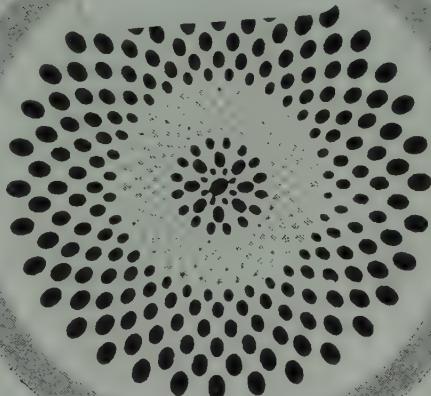
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SOUTHEAST ALASKA FOLK TRADITION

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FES 34032A/B

FOLKWAYS
CASSETTE SOUTHEAST ALASKA FOLK TRADITION

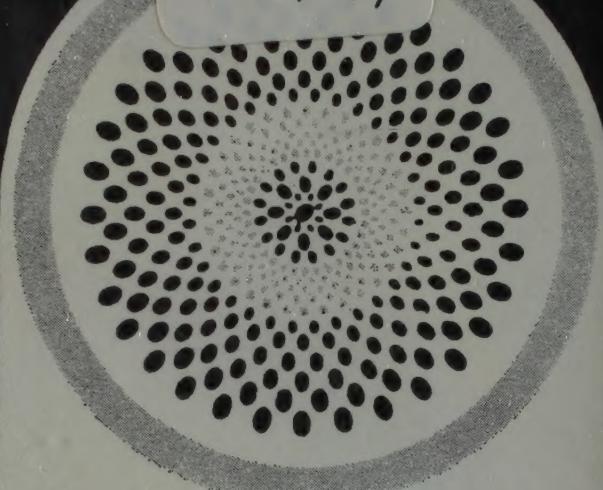
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SOUTHEAST ALASKA FOLK
TRADITION

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UNITED
ARTISTS

SOUTHEAST ALASKA FOLK TRADITION - "STAMPEDE"

1. (4:08) SKAGUAY VAMP/LIFE ON THE RAILROAD 2. (2:10) STROLLER WHITE'S ACCOUNT/BATTLESHIP MAINE 3. (5:08) STROLLER WHITE'S ACCOUNT/DIARY OF A STAMPEREDER/SOAPY SMITH 4. (3:50) LADY OF THE CHILKOOT 5. (5:06) DIGGIN' 6. (3:10) NEWS OF THE NINETIES/FRONT PORCH

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SOUTHEAST ALASKA FOLK TRADITION - SETTLEMENT

1. (3:18) PIONEERS' CONVERSATION AND CHIMES/CHEECHAKO 2. (5:07)
SQUAREHEAD STORY/NORWEGIAN SEAMAN/JUNEAU JIG 3. (3:01) AANA HEI/
CHAPLIN'S ADVENTURE 4. (5:09) PO BRENG ALINDAHAW/RENAISSANCE SONG
5. (1:49) HENRY DAVIS DIARY/SQUAWS ALONG THE YUKON 6. (2:46) HENRY
DAVIS DIARY/OLD TRAPPER'S DEN 7. (3:10) OLD MAN OF THE SEA

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